many with the many the commence of the contract of the contrac

or not peace will be made this year, how-

tain a foothold on the Pacific, and shall

thinks that the \$500,000,000 which the

indemnity could be secured through

would have to draw upon the gold re-

With such a sovereign as NICHOLAS II.

no one can venture to predict the course

Meanwhile, it is plain that the Mikado's

loan in addition to the large sum recently

The Why of Government Made Rates.

discover some other method of controlling per-

are demanding, in brief, is that they shall govern

themselves. That is the real end sought. Solf-

government rather than corporation government

A curious confession. Railroads are

assumed to have interfered in politics.

Therefore, politics must control rail-

roads. Surely, in self-defence railroads

and how will self-government be in-

friend of corporations.

Governors "sock it to them."

roads out of business?

We had supposed that the plan of

government suffers at the hands of min-

Perhaps the Wisconsin system of

recalling" your Alderman, if you don't

like a vote of his, will have to be applied

by constitutional amendment to United

or constitutional amendments.

The Medical Department of

United States Army.

The Medical Department of the army

s yet without relief. The Journal of

The responsibility for the failure of

the American Medical Association says:

the bill introduced last session to in-

crease the efficiency of this branch of

the public service rests with the Speaker

of the House, who at the last moment

refused to permit the measure to come

The petition of the American Medical

Association, one of the most influential

bodies in the United States, branch

societies of which are organized in every

Congress district in the Union, as well

against the views of the practical poli-

to a vote.

ons of corporate greed in the Senate.

ictous corposations activity. What the people

The Indiana polis News gives its East-

borrowed with ease abroad.

Populism. Great mistake:

is what is desired."

attitude.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ot 170 Named street, in the Borough

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Why Not Tax the Express Companies' Bustness?

The Albany correspondent of the New York Tribune reports that "certain persons have begun to whisper that the Governor looks with loss approval than in the past on the stock tax.

At the same time, our neighbor's informant at Albany represents Governor HIGGINS as "firm and determined in his decision that there shall be no return to direct taxation."

Our own view is that the healthiest thing for the State would be a frank return to the direct tax, with its equitable and evenly distributed impact and its almost automatic and frictionless machinery of collection. No interest would suffer, except possibly the historical renown of Governor Higgins's predecessor as a political economist.

But if it is true that the Governor, while beginning to perceive the outrageous injustice and inexpediency of the stock transfer tax, particularly as affecting the financial supremacy of this metropolis, is bent on applying some new form of indirect taxation for the replenishment of State revenues and the glory of ODELL, we carnestly advise him to turn his attention to the express business as a properly taxable industry This enormous business reaches every part of the State, and the tax would fall ultimately upon the citizens thereof in remarkably precise proportion to the population and property of the various

The exact amount of the stamp tax on every express parcel which would be needed in order to meet a given deficit in the State's revenues is a matter of mathematical computation. It is read-

fly ascertainable. No doubt, expert assistance in obtaining the necessary statistics, as well as advice in the arrangement of details, would be afforded most cheerfully by the senior Senator from New York, the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT, who knows the business as thoroughly as any man living.

The Latest News About the War.

Although only outpost skirmishes are for the moment reported from the theatre of hostilities, it is evident that Marshal OTAMA is preparing to move his main army northward from Tie Pass to the Sungari River. When he finds himself in touch with Gen. LINIEVITCH, who is expected to make a stand along the line running from Changchun to Kirin, of popular self-government. the western and eastern advance columns, respectively commanded by Gen. Nogr and Gen. KUROKI, will be able to cooperate by assailing the Russian flanks.

It is alleged on what seems to be good authority that Marshal OYAMA has informed the Chinese Governor of Kirinwhich, it will be recalled, is a strategic coign of vantage lying midway between in the election of Senator La Follette the two railways running from Harbin, the one to Vladivostok and the other to Mukden+that on April 10 the Japanese would enter that city. Whether Gen. KUROKI can manage by that date to capture that place depends partly, of course, on the strength of the garrison, and partly on the question whether the army under Gen. KAWAMURA, which is marching from Corea, can arrive in time to take part in the attack. Kirin once occupied, it should be relatively easy to dsolate Vladivostok by cutting off its means of communication by rail with Harbin. How many Russians are now at Kirin is unknown, but according to a non-official report, an army corps has been assigned to the defence of Vladiwostok: there is one division between

Vladivostok and the Corean border, and a division and a half near Harbin. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph Gen. LINIEVITCH has at the front no more than 120,000 effectives. If the figure is approximately correct, the whole Russian force in Manchuria ready for duty-including outlying detachments and the Vladivostok garrison must fall considerably short of 200,000. What then has become of the majority

of the 774,000 officers and soldiers who. according to the published statement of the Russian War Office, have been sent to Manchuria since the first week of February, 1904, for the purpose of reenforcing the troops already there at the beginning of the war, who, including the railway guards and the Port Arthur and Vladivostok garrisons, must have numbered at least 75,000? The appalling deficit cannot be accounted for by any reported estimates of the Russian losses-including killed, wounded and prisoners in the battles that have taken place since the Japanese crossed the Yalu River, and the inevitable inference is that disease must have destroyed or disabled at least a third of the Russian army. There is no reason to suppose that any material improvement has been made in the Russian sanitary and medical departments; on the contrary, they are likely to have been more inefficient than ever during the retreat from Mukden. In view of the apparent impossibility of as the personal solicitation of the Secrepreventing frightful mortality in the tary of War and the still further formal Russian ranks, and of the comparative declaration of the President that "if immunity of the Japanese from death by the Medical Department of the army disease, the question arises whether in is left as it is no amount of wisdom or 1908 or at any future time the St. Petersnd keep in Manchuria a force decidedly. aperior to that which might be mus-

red by its enemy.

teenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth army | Senate, the President was heartily in corps are to be despatched as quickly as its favor and a majority of the House possible to Manchuria and that their were ready to vote for it. Now it will places will be taken by mobilized re- have to bide its time and await the conserves is, probably enough, intended to venience of the Speaker and the party strengthen the hand of Russian diplo- in power. macy in negotiations for peace. Whether

We do not expect a war, but it is the unexpected that happens; and should ever, depends on whether NICHOLAS II. | war come we shall be no more prepared can bring himself to submit to the terms | for it than at the time of the rupture which Japan is expected to impose. It with Spain. We are too apt to forget is understood that he would agree to the disasters for which our shortcomings evacuate the whole of Manchuria except | were then responsible and to remember the northern strip containing the branch only the triumph in arms in that short of the Siberian railroad which runs conflict. The recent report of the through Harbin to Vladivostok, and Typhoid Fever Board, appointed to inmight agree also to cede the island of vestigate the sanitary conditions of the Saghalien. He is said to have declared, United States Army in that period, on the other hand, that he will never showed that 90 per cent, of the volunvoluntarily give up Vladivostok, nor teer regiments developed typhoid fever pledge himself not to build or buy war- within eight weeks after going into ships for a definite period, nor pay Japan | camp. There were 20,730 cases of this a pecuniary indemnity. He is deter- single disease, with a death rate of 7.61 mined, we are told, that Russia shall re- per cent., and this mortality ratio takes no account of the loss from all other

become a great naval Power, and he diseases. Where strict discipline prevails and Japanese are likely to exact by way of where efficient medical organization is pecuniary compensation for their sacri- in authority, there would be no typhoid fices in men and money could be better | epidemics; in fact, no epidemics of any expended in constructing a new Russian kind. The death rate from disease fleet and in exhausting the enemy's re- would be reduced to the minimum and sources by protracted land operations. the efficiency of the fighting line would What the Czar seems not to perceive is be practically intact except for injuries the fact that the money needed for an received in battle.

Such are the results obtained in the French and German bankers, whereas army of Japan, in which the organizaif he persisted in applying an equivalent | tion of the Medical Department has sum to the prosecution of the war he reached a degree of perfection never before attained by any nation. That serve in his treasury, and levy forced Medical Staff is in touch with the comcontributions on the Russian Church, a manders of the various armies in camp proceeding which would cause the Or- and in the field, it is thoroughly equipped, thodox clergy quickly to change their and in all things pertaining to sanitation the surgeon's word is supreme.

Some idea of the value of the service to humanity which the Army which the Russian Government will take. Medical Staff may perform may be gained by reference to the work of the advisers are not counting upon peace, late WALTER REED, Major and Surgeon, for they are about to issue a new domestic U. S. A., who died in 1902. The investigations of this remarkable man, assisted by Surgeon W. C. GORGAS, who is now in charge of the Medical Department of the Canal Zone, not only removed yellow fever from the city of Havana, where it had had an uninterern friends some information which they may be presumed to need. They don't rupted habitat of a century, but wiped it from the list of epidemics which had appreciate or understand the nature of the revolt against corporation influences often carried death to our seacoast cities and paralyzed for months at a time the

throughout the West." They take it for a new crop from the old fields of commerce of the Atlantic coast. These same results will follow in the Canal Zone if Major GORGAS has proper " Fundamentally the question is far more than authority and is furnished with the ne of regulating railroad rates. Indeed, there are facilities for carrying out the plan with many people who regret that it seems necessary which he became so familiar during his to resort to this step and who would be glad to experience in Cuba.

It is a disgrace to our nation that year after year the Medical Department of the army should appeal in vain to Congress for permission to make itself equal to the protection of our soldiers. The Congressmen who fail to provide this relief should be held to strict accountability.

School Teachers and Marriage.

will have to take a hand in politics if they are to be put at the mercy of politicians; Assemblyman HARTMAN has introduced in the Legislature an amendment creased in scope or degree by enlarging to the New York city charter, providing the Federal Government and its mathat any unmarried woman now employed chine? A bureaucratic Government soin the public schools shall lose her job cialism would be a strange outgrowth on marrying. The Board of Education on marrying. The Board of Education It is interesting to know also that the has already attempted to enforce this Beef Trust has no monopoly, since it only elected or defeated candidates for the Because of the persistin the courts. United States Senate. Our Indianapolis ency with which the board pursues its contemporary asserts that the Southern attempt to rid the schools of women Pacific Railroad prevented the reelecguilty of matrimony, it is fair to assume tion of Senator BARD of California, Such that great importance is attributed to charges are cheap and easily made. their exclusion, and it is therefore sur-Yet the Hoosier critic is able to exult prising to find that no effort is made to have the rule applied universally. The in Wisconsin, and admits that Kansas amendment proposed by Mr. HARTMAN and Nebraska "have practically won is as follows:

their fight against the railroads"; and " Female principals, heads of departments, d the new Senator from Missouri is no rectors, supervisors, assistant directors, assistant supervisors of special branches and teachers in It is true that "nothing can be more all the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board foolish than for a people to allow the of Education, except those now employed as assistants and designated as additional teachers, railroads and corporations to elect their shall forfeit their positions and the same shall be-Governors and Senators and Legislacome vacant upon marriage; provided, however, tures for them." It is notorious that that said Board of Education may, in its discretion, the profession of a deep aversion to where a husband is incapacitated through physical or suspicion of railroads and other or mental disease from earning a livelihood, or in corporations is a useful part of a case of abandonment, reinstate, reappoint or restatesman's stock in trade. As a rule, employ such female principals * * *; and. Legislatures fleece the soulless ones. provided, also, that the provisions of this act shall not operate to forfelt the position of any such female principal * * * who shall have married In any case, and even granting, for the sake of argument, that all Legis- prior to the passage of this act."

It will be observed that old offenders latures, Governors and Senators are are not to be disturbed, and that only tools of corporations, how is Government regulation of railroad rates to resuch teachers as have husbands capable of supporting them are to be penalized form this habit? By putting the railby this enactment. Apparently the Board of Education looks upon the job naming Senators at primary elections of teacher as one for which no woman would cure all the wrongs that popular capable of supporting herself by other means should be eligible. A competent teacher who marries a man capable of supporting her is to be fired out. One whose husband is a scoundrel or an invalid may be retained in the service. What account is taken in this theory of States Senators, Representatives and

the schools and the scholars? the President. State Legislatures and Is the determined effort of the Board Governors can be reached by State laws of Education to find a way to discharge married women from the city's employ due to a belief that they are not as competent as unmarried women, or is it based on some half cooked theory about fair" and "unfair" competition?

The Evening Journal, an institution of Albany and the State of New York, kept the seventy-fifth anniversary of its birthday last Wednesday. It has had a line of distinguished editors from TBURLOW WEED to his handsome young descendant, the Hon. WILLIAM BARNES, Jr. It is always full of news and full of fight. We salute cordially this ha thy contemporary.

The last public appearance of HELENA MODJESKA should be as much of an honor to this great artist as the public and her profession can make it. Mme. Modreska s not an American, but few actresses of her time did so much for the advancement of our stage. Her standard was always high She sought the best in the modern drama and to her ambition was due the revival of such unfamiliar treasures of the classic drama as "Measure for Measure" and "King efficiency in its administration will John." When public interest in the actress surg Government would be able to place prevent a complete breakdown in the was so great that her single presence in a event of a serious war," were of no avail | cast would have filled the theatres in which she appeared, Mme. Modreska had always tician. Nothing but the ruling of the able to find. But for such generosity she about her the most skilful actors she was The official announcement made at St. Speaker stood in the way of this vitally might not now need this final compliment.

Petersburg that the First, Second, Fif- important, bill. At had passed the which every member of her profession and

every person who enjoyed her exquisite art should make a tribute worthy of a woman whose name will always occupy a high place in the history of the American stage.

THE ART OF COLLECTING.

Improved Modern Methods of Recovering Claims Against Pauper Governments.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has ot been usual, as I am told, for the United states to interfere, excepting in especial cases by its good offices, which are very unpersonal advocacy through its diplo matie representatives, for the prosecution of private claims on foreign Governments which are founded on contracts, such as loans of money now being made to Russia and Japan.

Claims based on war or mob injuries or spoliation or denial and undue discrimina-tion of justice by foreign courts are in a different category. There may also be cases where a foreign Government, by its conduct when the contract was made, or by subse-quent conduct, has exposed itself to the inerposition of the claimant's Government.

But, as a general rule, the foreigner who loans money to a foreign Government stands on the same footing as a citizen, or subject, of the Government which is the borrower. The contract is to be regulated and enforced acording to the laws of the country in referen o which it is made. The rule is a very old ne. It is only when private claims have in some way taken on the form of internanal obligations that the Government of the foreign claimant intervenes by force in

cases of contracts. In recent years, however, there have come into existence in London syndicates of agents attorneys for the collection, on contingent fees, of private claims against Governments Those syndicates have established powerful connections over the world for the prose cution of the claims placed in their hands, and the first thing they attempt is by "hook or by crook" to draw into their meshes the diplomatic or consular agents of foreign Governments residing near the defaulting

In a great majority of cases the active prosecution of the claim by the Government o which the foreign claimants owe allegiance, even although residing in the jurisdiction of the defaulting Government, is much, although not quite the same, as if those who loaned money to Mrs. Chadwick had been German subjects or as if nawnshops in New York were owned and conducted by British subjects, and the creditors in either case asked their Governments to press, in a diplomatic way

claims for payment. The latest phase of prosecutions of Dominica for payment of private which is the asking of a citizen of the United States to be a receiver in bankruptcy-le quite shrewd. If the foreign creditors and Dominica selected the receiver and asked him to serve, it would be well enough, but he thin edge of a powerful wedge is dislosed when President Roosevelt is to furnish ANTIQUE.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Remarks From Switzerland on Beef. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: I read with much interest the report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the so-called Beef Trust, and I am much relieved to find that there is no such thing as the Beef Trust that this much maligned corporation simply a benevolent institution, devised for purpose of supplying great cities with beef at less than the cost of production. According to its own statement its sales were two hundred millions, on which they

made less than 2 per cent., say 1.999.

Its capital was increased during the year from twenty-five to thirty-five millions, so that it turned its money over at least eight times, and as the capital actually employed was not half the nominal it can readily be seen that this benevolent institution made according to its own statement, at least 32 per cent, profit.

I don't know that it would make any difference to the world if the corporation made 100 per cent., provided it got its meat cheaper but, inasmuch as according to this lame statement the price of cattle has decreased during the last five or six years, the price of meat as every householder knows, has increased from 20 to 40 per cent.

It is charged that the railroads have rule. Its efforts to do so were defeated slaughters 45 per cent. of the cattle of the country. If it slaughtered 51 per cent. it would have a monopoly. Also, I do not see exactly why the United

States should have employed this very expensive commission, since at no expense at all they might have had exactly the same eport as was published in the newspapers of Jan. 23, 1905. ALL THE PROPER ARE NOT FOOLS.

GENRVA, Switzerland, March 12.

Lincoln on the Bight to Work.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I sup pose that the name of no public man in this ountry stands higher in the esteem of workingmen than that of Abraham Lincoln, who did for labor more than any other man in the country ever did. Yet I am sure that or the walls of no labor meeting places, public hall, union rooms or private club, nor on the walls of any union workingman's home, will be found, printed in clear type and framed to give it prominence, this sentiment of Lincoln's, made when the hosts of slavery wer hurling their hisses at him as he spoke: find that every man comes into the world with a mouth to be fed and a back to be clothed that cach has also two hands, and I infer that those hands are meant to feed that mout and to clothe that back. And I warn you that any institution which deprives them o that right, and the rights deducible from it. strikes at the very roots of natural justice

which is also political wisdom. FAIRNESS. BROOKLYN, March 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to compliment THE SUN upon its millennium meas-ared editorial in Monday's issue under the title. An Elevated Vision." Elevated it certainly is and far above anything we shall see in our dege erate day, but it sounds delightfu'. everybody on the L roads being polite and thoughtful, the men deferring to the women, the younger persons to the older, no pushing and showing going on or coming off trains, and all that nakes one feel like he was flapping his angel wings The only adverse criticism I can possibly find in any part of it is in the last line, where you make the stranger who witnesses the beautiful on say to those about him: "It is spleadid, splen did." Permit me to say that no stranger on earth conversant with the contrast of that condition and he prevailing condition, would say what you make What he would say, when the full wonder and glory of it burst upon him, would be:

NEW YORK, March 27.

Mr. Monroe's Haircuts. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: William Faux, a Englishman whose "Memorable Days in America" bust been reprinted in Thwaites's "Early West ern Travels." Vols. XI. and XII., was in Washington in July, 1818. "Gouging atili flourishes," he wrote. did flourish in some parts of the country, but ce this bit of information 'His Fxcellency, Mr. Monroe, while a young man

constantly kept his hair closely shorn, in order hat his head might be less exposed to this brutal ractice." (Vol. XI., page 160.)
Did somebody "string" the ingenuous traveller? BROOKLYN, March 27. JAMES MORRISON.

No "Notion of Notarity."

From the Hyden Thousandsticks.
To a few "Boys" who want to inter the Teachers
Examination this year I would say, without any tion of notarity; that you must take an oath hat you have not smoked a cigarette after Mar. 10th Boys this means business. Any of you feeling agrived about this and wanting an explanation can get it through the paper by asking that it be I will cherefully explain-Very truly

Co. Sup.t.

The Wind That Bloweth From the East. The wind it bloweth from the east; The ocean breaketh into yeast: worketh til to man and beast: But laugheth, aye, and eareth least-The wind the bloweth from the enst.

VENEZUELA: THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, March 27.-Upon a scrol which forms a part of the coat of arms of the Venezuelan republic there appear, in the form of mottoes, these words, "Independencia - Libertad - Dios y Federacion' (God and Federation.) It is not necessary to say that the land hardly lives up to its professed national principles.

The country was discovered by Columbus, on his third voyage, on Aug. 1, 1498. Spain's effort to colonize the land, a few years later, resulted in forty years of conflict with the aborigines. In 1567 Spanish power became supreme, and the land was declared a colonial possession. The rule of Spain lasted until 1806, when Gen. Miranda organized a rebellion. On July 5, 1811, the establishment of a republic was proclaimed at Caracas. A bloody war followed, and during the strife there appeared Simon Bolivar, the great South American liberator. He was a native Venezuelan, born at Caracas. He conceived the idea of establishing a New Spain in the Western Hemisphere. He did create a new South America, and he must always remain the great central figure in South American history. Yet on his death bed he wrote, "I have ploughed in the sea. His New Spain became a group of so-called republics whose history is one of warfare, omestic and international.

Venezuela separated, in 1830, from the Greater Colombia established by Bolivar. A constitution was proclaimed on Sept. 22 of that year. She has had eight others since that time. In his history of South America Mr. C. E. Akers says that "since 1830 no fewer than fifty-one revolutionary movements have swept over the country, and of these eleven overturned the Government of the day and obtained control of public affairs." It might be inferred that the Venezuelans revolt as they go to the theatre -for recreation and excitement. The greater number of these uprisings have occurred as a result of individual ambition for the highest office in the gift of the citizens of a republic, actively stimulated by the opportunity for official loot. A few years of it have usually satisfied the most ambitious and greedy.

Venezuela's strongest man was, undoubt edly, Guzman Blanco. Personally or by deputy he maintained a rule which was really a dictatorship from 1870 until 1889. although his formal resignation occurred in 1886. From a richly remunerative official seat, he gave his beloved people a liberal dose of the iron hand, very much, however, to their general advantage, although they are not yet done paying for their benefits It is very largely his legacy which has now involved the United States in the toils of Venezuelan finance. He granted railway concessions to enterprising foreigners, and gathered financial plums all along the line. He improved the system of interior transportation, improved harbors, and granted, in 1883, the asphalt concession which is now the subject of dispute between the trust which afterward purchased it and

the Government of Venezuela. He cut a wide social swath in Paris from which alluring city he often directed the affairs of his country. Efforts to break his hold proved failures. When he loosened that hold, in 1889, the people drove out the man whom he had seated as his successor. destroyed him in the form of statues and pictures which he had set up in his own honor in public places, and heaped every possible insult on the man who had secured a fortune by making the Venezuelans behave themselves fairly well for twenty years.

Since the Guzman Blanco period, Venezuela has been ruled by Rojas-Paul, Palacio, Crespo, Andrade and Castro. Gen. Crespo was a man of no little force of character. and his death during a fight with insurgents was a serious loss to Venezuela. Cipriano Castro came into prominence during a revolt against Andrade, and became Provisional President in October, 1900. He was elected President in October, 1901. On April 27, 1904, a new constitution was promulgated. ng in mind the Govern there is interest in the declaration of Article XXVI. of that instrument that "The Government of the Union is and shall always be republican, federal, democratic, elective, representative, alternative and responsible." It is quite possible that Venezuela's domestic unrest is caused by the efforts of its citizens to live up to Article XXVI.

The area of Venezuela is 534,000 square miles, after deducting the 60,000 square miles awarded to Great Britain by the arbitration proceedings in 1899. This is approximately twice the area of Texas, and considerably more than ten times that of the State of New York. Its population, not accurately known, approximates 2,500,-000. Its capital, Caracas, is a city of about 75,000 people. Facially, the people of the country are a mixture. The native Indian population exceeds 300,000. Foreigners are estimated at a little less than 50,000, about one-quarter Spaniards, one fifth Colombians, one-eighth British, with 2,500 to 4,000 each of Dutch, Italians and French. This misgoverned medley of white, brown, black and Indian occupie one of the richest areas of the earth's surface. It is a land of fertile soil, vast and virgin forests and, probably, endless mineral wealth. Between 1884 and 1899 the Callao gold mines alone yielded \$23,000,000.

The country divides itself naturally into three parts-the north coast strip, the valleys of the Orinoco and its confluents, and the southward projecting area of Amazonas Territory, lying between the equator and the fifth parallel of north latitude. The Orinoco River, 1,500 miles in length, is navigable for 1,200 miles from its mouth. It is fed by 436 streams and rivers, some of which are navigable for light draft vessels. The immediate coast line is hot and unhealthy, but this strip is narrow, and behind it are altitudes where the climate is almost perpetually vernal. The hills are a "white man's country." It is most doubtful if the Orinoco Valley and the namnas of southern and southwestern Venezuela ever will be.

Yet in the valleys, the pampas and the vast forests there lie the possibilities of endless wealth for those who value money more than life and comfort. The development of this region is prevented by political conditions quite as effectively as it is by physical conditions. It most needs precisely what several of its neighbors need-a Porfirio Diaz as its ruler, or a Lord Cromer as its administrator. It needs also for its economic development a working population. If the present population could be deported or exterminated and its place be taken by 500,000 Chinamen, Venezuela would, in ten years, export \$50,000,000 worth of products annually. .

Mr. Castro does not run our kind of a government down there, but he has not our kind of people to govern. He does not run the kind of a government that Cubr does, but there is no comparison between the Cubans and the Venezuelans. Setor Palma would be a disastrous failure in Caracas. The Venezuelans need a ruler who is enough of a brute to make them fear him, and who is sufficiently honest and patriotic to make them respect him. But that combination is not a product of Venezuelan soil and political environment.

In the Outlook of March 25, Mr. Alleyno Ireland, a profound student of conditions in tropical countries, states that "universal experience five shown that the inhabitants

of a tropical country, where the native haracter has not been radically affected by the admixture of European blood, are not capable and cannot be made capable of maintaining a political system which can so administer the government as to avoid serious complications with foreign Powers as a result of the disorder which is the invariable result of purely native rule. Mr. Ireland might also have said that so long as foreign speculators are ready to gamble with loans and concessions in such a country the menace of international complications will be increased. That is the trouble to-day in Santo Domingo and

Venezuela. It will be the trouble to-morrow in a half dozen other countries. Mexico has produced a man who was able to grasp the situation, and incidentally a fair number of people, by the throat and to choke it and them into decency. Something of that kind rather than American intervention is the greatest need of our Latin-American neighbors.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL. The World Movement or Wave as Observed

by a Schenectady Correspondent. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From all ver the world comes news of great results ollowing the international wave of religious revival now prevailing. It would take colmns upon columns of your space to record in full these results, but a few instances are

worth noting. The most marked results follow the great work in Wales -a work which is stronger than ever to-day, though it has been in progress more than nine months. At a recent meeting of the Glamorgan County Council the Chief Constable made his quarterly report, showing a decrease in the number of persons proceeded against for offences, of the remarkable number of 1,334. The Chief Constable remarked that "the decrease in drunkenness has been most marked where the revivalists have had the largest following." Presiding Judge Williams said: "We are indebted in a great seasure for the improved state of affairs, to the efforts of Mr. Evan Roberts and his corevivalists. There should not be any cavilling as to the methods they use. Methods are nothing: results are everything." Bearing in mind the conservatism of English Judges this is a remarkable indorsement.

Mr. Roberts recently went into close secluion for seven days, not having verbal comunion with any one during that "Seven Days of Silence," as he called it. his host's household he said that he had been in flerce conflict, and that he had to contend with all the powers of earth and hell. Power had been given him and he had obtained the victory

Up to the end of February the number of onverts in Wales was \$3,000, of which 13,000 ade their decision in the month of February.

converts in Wales was \$3,000, of which 13,000 made their decision in the month of February. Think of what that means! In nine months \$3,000 people declaring for Christ in so small a section of the British Empire as Wales. It is indeed a glorious result, one that should make every Christian rejoice.

Another remarkable result of the Welsh revival, in its bearing upon public affairs, has just been witnessed at Carnarvon. The Harbor Thust of that port, whose income is derived entirely from the dues paid by the steamers entering the harbor, passed a resolution to sacrifice a large portion of its income by prohibiting for the coming season the landing of Sunday passengers at Carnarvon from the Liverpool and other excursion steamers.

From Dixon, Ill., comes word that several thousand people have taken oath not to frequent barrooms or to have anything more to do with dancing or card parties. Five dancing clubs have disbanded, a number of gambling dens have been abolished and their outfits destroyed. During the four weeks revival there were at least two thousand conversions. The famous Kendall Club, a charitable organization, voted not to hold any more dances for charity, and contributed \$300 toward the revival expenses. This large contribution by one non-religious organization in a small town like Dixon shows that they believe with St. James that faith and works should go together.

Instances of great results in many other cities, towns, villares, hamlets and cross-roads in the United States could easily be cited? That the spirit of religious awakening is vigorously abroad in our land, as well as in many other lands, cannot be denied. We meet it and hear of it at every turn. Lives are redeemed, homes are brightened, cities are purified, under the influence of this spirit. Ordinary church services are well attended. Larger numbers of men are in the audiences. Not workingmen only, nor chiefly old men and boys, but doctors, lawyers, editors, press writers, and other men of power and influence in their communities.

Only

once in their communities.

Only last week at one of the noon meetings for hysiness men in Schenectady, a gentleman from Union Theological College.

for business men in Schenectady, a gentleman from Union Theological College, New York, testified that since the professors and students there had stopped discussions as to the authenticity of this or that book of the Bible, or the philosophical meaning of this or that verse or sentence, and had turned their attention to Christ's life, work and words a very much better spirit and greater results for good were manifest in the institution. What is that change but revival? At that meeting revival articles which have appeared in The Sun were read and used as keynotes by the several speakers. Work of that kind goes on at those meetings day in and day out.

What are the hymns now being used at most of our churches? Not doctrinal hymns, but the beautiful, heart warming and persuasive compositions of Fannie Crosby and other gifted Christian writers, such hymns as "Pass Me Not. O Gentle Saviour." "Only a Step to Jesus." "Isove Divine, All Love Excelling." "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," "Tell Me the Old, Old Story, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul" and the hundred others of equal power and pathos.

Viewing the whole religious situation, we can say with Browning:

God's in his heaven: All's right with the world.

God's in his heaven: All's right with the world.

Or with Henry Ward Beecher: God's sovereignty is not in His right hand or His stellect, but His love.

Or with Thomas & Kempis: God is able to do more than man can understand, That is the point. We may not be able to understand the why of this great world awakening of religion, but it is here and we can see and do understand its blessed results.

SCHENECTADY, March 26. OLD DORP.

WHAT MOTHERS THINK. Varying Views on the Matter of Race

Snielde. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: I think the Mother of Two," whose letter was published in THE SUN, must be actuated by some motive other than metherhood in her criticism of President Roosevelt's talk to mothers, or she would never have inferred that the President advocated what she calls the "root, hog, or die" principle of bringing children into the world to fill prisons and

We have to admit that they are filled with poor innocent children who come irto the world un-welcome in many cases, but I am old enough to know that the children of the mothers of one or two are as apt to help fill them as the mothers of seven, which she says are "no more responsible than the family cat."

In all of the families of twe I have known there was no child with better brains or more able to quell a mob than President Roosevelt

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., March 25. A Brooklyn Mother.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Allow me to protest against the attitude of Mr. Rooseveit toward the question of "race suicide." Perhaps if he were one of ten children of poor or class" parents he would not have ental energy to lead a strenuous life or to discharge the duties of President of the United States. "Race suicide" is the only means of preserving our nation from becoming mediocre and degenerate.

THE MOTHER OF ONE,
BROOKLIN, March 26,

The Embarrassment of Nidas. Midas had just found all he touched turned to

"It's a'mply awful," he groaned; "I tried to lend Jones a quarter, and it turned to a five dollar gold piece right in my hand." Perceiving how much money he would be out, he begged the gods to take back the favor.

Finny Scandal. Mrs. Trout -Any gossip? Mrs. Bass-Yes, the Shads have terrible skeletons their family.

A Respite for the Crar. Perk up, Czar of all the Russias. Little Father, do not sigh; Men no longer will denounce you

As a tyrant deep of dye. For the baseball game is with us All our adjectives to claim We can transfer our invectives

CHEWING ON A SUBWAY PROBLEM

R. T. Committee Has to Persuade Both Interborough and Metropolitan to Build. The Rapid Transit Commission's committee on plans began yesterday its task

of mapping out final new subway routes which, while meeting the suggestions of the Interborough and Metropolitan interests, will be so laid out as to enable the two companies to compete for the new subways. The plans, as proposed by the two companies conflict in several particulars. For instance, both corporations want to run under Thirty-fourth street, Lexington and Seventh avenues and Broadway. Some of the commissioners believe, in fact, that a selecting routes one company sought to block the plans of the other.

The committee now has facing it the problem of laying out routes which will enable the Interborough company to add a southern branch to its present subway on the West Side and a branch running north from Forty-second street on the East Side and at the same time permitting the Metro-politan system to build an entirely indepen-dent line extending from Harlem to the Bat-tery on the east and west sides of town. The committee must so modify the over-lapping rarts of the two sets of plans as to prevent overlapping without materially prevent overlapping without materially altering the routes.

Comptroller Grout said yesterday that

the thought this could be done. The committee will meet again to-day and to-morrow. It expects to be able to report to the commission on Thursday.

To-morrow afternoon the committee

To-morrow afternoon the committee will give a hearing to the representatives of the Interborough Company on the plan it submitted last week. The scheme which August Belmont and his colleagues particularly wish to talk over with the committee is that providing for adding two more tracks to the Second avenue elevated road from its porthern terminal to Fourth road from its northern terminal to Fourth street, where the two extra tracks will descend over private property into a sub-way to the Battery. The committee is now minded to report adversely on this

Another plan on which the committee will report on Thursday will be the suggestion to join the Manhattan terminals of the East River bridges by what is known as the Baxter street elevated loop. It can be stated upon the authority of the committee that this scheme will be killed. Not more than two commissioners will yote for it and six votes would be required for its adoption.

POPE PIUS X.'S REBUKE. Condemnation of Recalcitrant Christian

Democrats. From the London Catholic Times. The following letter, in which the Italian movement known as Autonomous Christian Democracy is condemned, has been addressed by the Holy Father to Cardinal Svampa.

Archbishop of Bologas;

MY LORD CARDINAL: The circular letter of July 28, 1904, addressed by our Cardinal Secretary of State to the Right Reverend Ordinaries of Italy, laid down with such precision our regulations, particularly with regard to the Catholic committees and popular Christian action, that even those least acquainted with the elements of the Catechism should have understood that there cannot be Catholic action truly so called without immediate dependence on the Bishops. But, just as in the field spoken of in the Gospei parable, so also in that of Catholic action there has been an oversowing of cockle, which rrows and suffocates the good grain, and this not through the work of open enemies, but of those who profess themselves and boast of being Catholics. Such are the so-called Autonomous Christian Democrats, who in he desire for an ill understood liberty show by their action that they shake off all discipline; seek after dangerous novelties that the Church cannot approve of: assume an authoritative attitude to interfere in, judge and criticise everything; and go so far as to say they are ready to bow to infallibility, but not

to yield to the demand for obedience. If arguments were desired to prove that uch persons by the logical development of their principles have clearly made them-selves rebels to the authority of the Church they would be supplied by their statements at their meetings when they call themselves independent; by what they publish in their journals and periodicals defending their journals and periodicals defending their work and justifying their conduct; finally by their replies to the solemn prohibitions of revered prelates and by their assertions that such prohibitions do not regard their societies revered prelates and by their assertions that such prohibitions do not regard their societies and their persons, or by their declarations that the Pope and the Bishops have the right to judge of things concerning faith and morals, but not the right to direct social action, and therefore that they hold themselves free to proceed with their work. We are grieved in soul to know that there are associated with this Autonomous Christian Democracy so many poor youths, who gave the best hopes—youths to whom we would say with the most compassionate affection: Take care, because you are deceived by those who come around you with flattery, stun you with speeches, and do not scruple to conduct you by a way which leads you to ruin.

We cannot do less than make known the great regret we feel in reading papers and periodicals which, even while calling themselves Catholic, not only censure the decided protesus of the Bishops justly condemning the Autonomous Democrats, but dare to assail with most insulting insinuations those whom the Holy Spirit has placed to rule His Church.

Now, as it has been announced that there

whom the Holy Spirit has placed to rule His Church.

Now, as it has been announced that there will be held in the city of Bologna a congress at which the Autonomous Democrats will hold most important deliberations for the purpose of loudly proclaiming their independence, we think it necessary to address to you, my Lord Cardinal, this entirely autograph letter:

1. To protest most strongly against the deceitful statements that the Pope has not spoken, that the Pope approves, and that even if he sometimes does utter protests, these are forced upon him by others;

2. To declare that all those who desire to show not by words but by deeds that they are true Catholics should take no part in this congress:

congress;
3. That much less can priests lend their presence, by which would be provoked those canonical penalties which we are determined, though with sorrow, to inflict on the disobadient. obedient:

4. Finally to give warning of the grave responsibility assumed by all those who in any way support this society, which creates disorder in true Catholic action and does so much injury to poor youths, who, exposed to a thousand other perils, have such need of being unequivocally firm in Catholic principles.

ciples.

We hope that this complaint of ours, which you can make public, will bring the guilty to serious reflection and repentance. Meanwhile, my Lord Cardinal, we impart the apostolic benediction to you with effusion apostolic benediction of heart.
From the Vatican, March 1, 1905.
Pivs X., Pope.

Passionate but Unexpected Rebuke From Mr.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please give us Western, d—d fools, a tast of your hipercritical four hundred. The d—d sicofant society to which you belong, in which you move and have your takes no braines to criticise. Any dude—or rediocre sickifent can do that; but it takes a man to e a man: but the newspapers have not, and will not be true to the instincts of right. jumping on to Japan, don't you think you could mploy your pen to good advantage on the 400 of New York, and Wall Street? Ah! no. You like al of your lik seek to hide your deformity by crying "stop thief." You and your lik, yes 9-10 of the press of America, will never be at home until you find yourself in "Sing Sing" or some other place equally as hot. You and the press, have bartered for a place in Hell, and I only hope-it may be up to your ideas, when you come to enter into yo ROCE PORT. Atchison Co., Mo. JOHN C. HUNT.

The Pound of Flesh. Shylock was demanding his pound of fiesh.
"Certainly." replied his victim, "you can have
the pound I banted off last week." Feeling he had gone Portia one better, he hiked to Shakespeare with the netra.

Deference of American Girls.

From the Lady's Pictorial. A generally ignored point in assessing the many reasons why American girls are so popular is the very captivating shade of deference with which they treat those older than themselves.

The Astors and their fortune lead the way in McClure's Magazine for April, with many illustrations. Prof. George Edward Woodberry tells about Cervantes and Don Quizote, Mr. P. Gibbons abe the troubles of Russia, Dr. Grenfell about his Labrador experiences, while Mr. L. Steffens arraigns the State of New Jersey. There are five short stories and Mr. Lafevre's serial in conti